Narrowbanding





Introduction

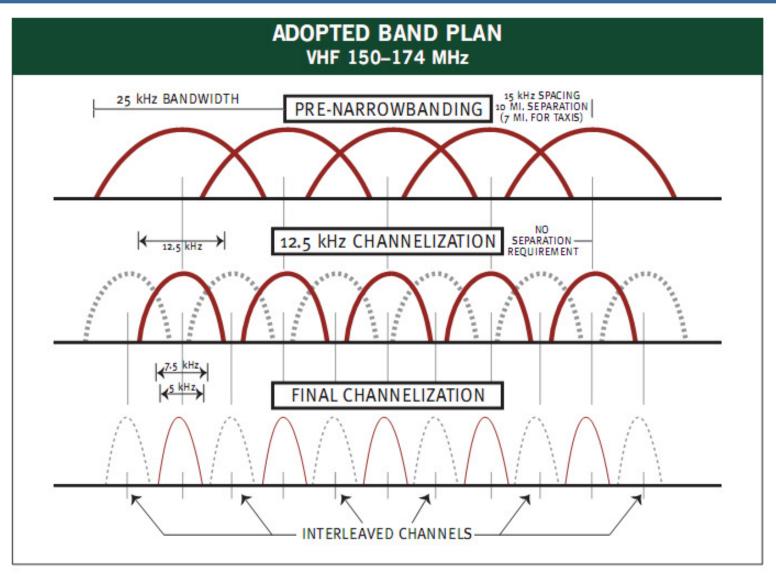
"Narrowbanding" refers to a requirement by the FCC that — on or before January 1, 2013 — all existing licensees on the VHF and UHF Spectrum implement equipment designed to operate on channel bandwidths of 12.5 kHz or less or that meets a specific efficiency standard.*

Licensees will need to convert or replace their existing VHF and UHF wideband (25 kHz) systems.

Ultimately equipment will need to operate on bandwidths of 6.25 kHz or less. (Currently no dead-line is set).



VHF Band Plan



http://www,azgita.gov/pscc



Benefits

Promote more efficient use of the VHF and UHF land mobile bands.

New channels will become available for use.

Less susceptible to interference

Spur the development and use of new technologies.



What is involved?

Become familiar with the FCC's requirements and take them seriously.

Any equipment that is not capable of operating on channels of 12.5 kHz or less will need to be replaced.

Narrowbanding is not optional.

Interference may occur.

Your transition may be gradual.

Time is running out.

Buyer beware.



FCC Rules

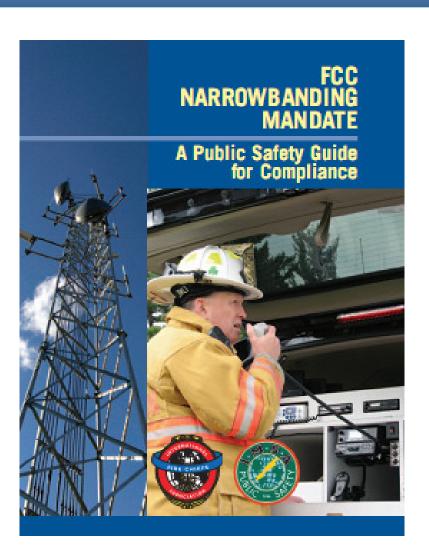
January 1, 2011: New or Expanded System applications only accepted if narrowbanded.

All Part 90 VHF (150-174 MHz) and UHF (421-512 MHz) Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) system licensees convert from what has been known as "wide-band" (25 KHz) operation to "narrow-band" (12.5 KHz or equivalent) operation by January 1, 2013.

- VHF (150–174 MHz: available nationwide)
- UHF (450–470 MHz: available nationwide)
- UHF (470–512 MHz: shared with UHF-TV; available only in 11 cities)



Learn More



The final deadline is January 1, 2013.

The FCC may terminate your license or issue monetary fines if your agency is not in compliance with narrowbanding.

http://www.azgita.gov/pscc/



Questions?



Michael Todd
PSIC Outreach Manager
602-364-4876
mtodd@azgita.gov

Justin Turner
PSIC Operations Manager
602-364-4783
jturner@azgita.gov

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